Earthquakes & Volcanoes CW

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

_____ **1. The landforms that we call volcanoes are created by**
- a. tectonic plates colliding.
- b. cracks in the Earth's crust.
- c. repeated eruptions of lava.
- d. collections of ash and other pyroclastic materials.

_____ **2. Where are volcanoes most likely to form?**
- a. near the center of continents
- b. along bodies of water
- c. along plate boundaries
- d. in mountainous areas

_____ **3. Which of these would you expect to see during a nonexplosive eruption?**
- a. giant fountains of lava and rock
- b. clouds of ash darkening the sky
- c. a mountainside caving in
- d. huge lava flows

_____ **4. Molten rock deep underground often gathers in a**
- a. vent.
- b. magma chamber.
- c. landslide.
- d. caldera.

_____ **5. Lava that is very runny probably**
- a. has a low silica content.
- b. is hotter than most lava.
- c. has been cooled below the surface.
- d. comes from explosive volcanoes.

_____ **6. If the water content of magma is high,**
- a. a nonexplosive eruption is most likely.
- b. probably no eruption will occur.
- c. an explosive eruption is more likely.
- d. then the temperature at its center is low.

_____ **7. When you talk about the viscosity of lava, you are talking about**
- a. the lava's temperature.
- b. how the lava flows.
- c. how the lava looks.
- d. the lava's weight.

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_____ 8. Which type of lava flows to form smooth and continuous crust?
a. aa lava
b. soft lava
c. blocky lava
d. pahoehoe lava

_____ 9. Cool, stiff lava that forms heaps of chunks near the vent is called
a. pahoehoe lava.
b. chunky lava.
c. aa lava.
d. magma

_____10. The three main types of volcanoes are
a. shield, pahoehoe, and vented.
b. cinder, cone, and composite.
c. cinder cone, lapilli, and caldera.
d. shield, composite, and cinder cone.

_____11. The depression created when the roof of a magma chamber collapses is called a
a. caldera.
b. lava plateau.
c. crater.
d. rift

_____12. The volcanoes of Hawaii and other places far from tectonic plate boundaries are known as
a. calderas.
b. hot spots.
c. mid-ocean ridges.
d. viscous volcanoes.

_____ 13. The waves of energy from earthquakes that travel through Earth are
a. earthquake waves.
b. transform waves.
c. gap waves.
d. seismic waves.

_____ 14. The epicenter of an earthquake is the point on Earth's surface
a. directly below the focus.
b. directly above the earthquake's focus.
c. above the seismic gap.
d. where the damage is lightest.

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MATCHING

Match each letter with the suitable statement below:

A) Shield volcano- B) Composite volcano- C) P wave- D) Caldera - E) Surface waves - F) Focus

_____**15.** The fastest waves produced by an Earthquake.

_____**16.** created by a combination of explosive and nonexplosive eruptions

_____**17.** has gently sloping sides.

_____**18.** a funnel-shaped pit of a collapsed volcano

_____**19.** The most destructive waves of an Earthquake.

_____**20.** The point where an Earthquake begins.

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